thly Days. S THEATRE—8:15—Now Lamps for Old. EDEN NURSES—Coure and Wax Tablesna.

CARDEN TERATRE—S—Suner and Dooter Bill.

CRAND OPERA HOUSE—S—The Bed Husear.

HAMMERSTEIN'S HARLEN OPERA HOUSE—S:15—

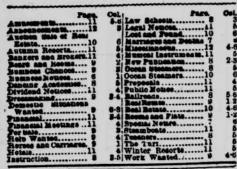
MERREANN'S TERATRE-S-Sussile. EOSTER & BIAL'S-S-Cormondia. LYCEUM TERATRE-5:56-The Maister MADISON SQUARE GARDEN AMPHITERATUR-

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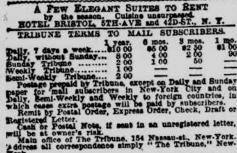
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-5:50-Boas Bruns
MINER'S STH-AVE THEATRE-5:15-The Squire. NEW PARK THEATRE-8:18-A Parlor Match NIBLO'S GARDEN-S-The Pupil in Magic.
PALMER'S THEATRE-S-The Heir at Law.
PROCTOR'S 23D-ST. THEATRE-S:15-All ,the Com

STANDARD THEATRE-5:15-The Whiriwind. STAR TERATRE-S-The Seastor. UNION SQUARE THEATRM-8:15-The County Fair. 16TR STREET TERATRE-S-Blue Jeans.

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Business Motices.



New Pork Daily Tribune.

POUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1890.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Socialist Congress at Halle discussed religion and indorsed strikes and boy-cuts. — Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien have reached Paris; they will sail for America from Havre on October 25. ____ The King and Queen of Denmark were entertained at luncheon on board the American oruiser Baltimore at Copenhagen. Cuban planters will petition the Madrid Government in favor of reciprocity with America. === The German Government will build cheap homes for workingmen in North Berlin. == The new issue of Cuban 5 per cent mortgage bonds, 170,000,000 pesetas, was subscribed for to Domestic.-Several lives were lost and a large

number of people hurt at the burning of the Leland flotel in Syracuse. — Chauncey M. Depew spoke at the gathering of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in Pittsburg. Funeral services for Justice Miller were held in the Chamber of the United States Supreme Court; the body was taken to Keokuk, Iowa. === Ex-Secretary Belknap was buried in Arlington Cemetery with military honors. ___ A conference was held at the Navy Department between Gov ernment officials and representatives of shipbuilding and steel manufacturing firms. === A Missouri Pacific train was robbed by three highwaymen within the limits of Kansas City. = David C. Hennessey, Chief of Police of New-Orleans, was shot and killed by an unknown man, supposed to be an Italian.

City and Suburban.-The Republican County Committee indorsed the action of the County Convention in nominating the ticket put in the field by the People's League, and approved the anti-Gibbs convention and candidates in the XIIIth District. === Two subway explosions occurred in Ninth-ave, and a boy was severely injured by a piece of flying iron. = Mayor Grant made a demand on the Federal Census Bureau for a recount of this city's population. - Winners at Elizabeth: Nellie Bly, Eon, Silverado, Riley, Aurania and Longshot. = A young man in Jersey City was arrested on a charge of killing his mother with poison. === Stocks less active, subject to sharp raids, but closing firm at good recoveries.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day : Rain, followed by fair; slightly warmer, followed by cooler. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 65 degrees; lowest, 51; average, 58 3-4.

The subways have begun their erratic work again. By two explosions last night in Ninthave. fragments of iron and stone were thrown many feet, one piece of a manhole-cover striking a boy in the head and perhaps fracturing his skull. Passengers in a surface car were exposed to great danger and one woman was There seems to have been culpable negligence, as a strong odor of gas had been noticed for several days, and no steps had been taken to investigate the leakage. The people of New-York cannot always expect to escape so luckily from these too frequent explosions

Mr. Depew's high appreciation of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is proved, not only by the cordial words which he addressed to them in Pittsburg yesterday, but by the fact that he was willing to make a journey to that city for the sole purpose of accepting the invitation to speak at their annual convention. "The best labor organization in the United States" is his characterization of the Brotherbood. It is not an overstatement. Mr. Depew's address, while serious in tone throughout, was in his best style and bristled with good points, as the full report elsewhere printed will show to all who read it, as every one

The nomination by petition of a Socialistic Labor candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals has been duly filed with the Secretary of State. Such a petition must be signed by 1,000 voters or upward; in this case there are nearly 1,400 signatures. Secretary Rice will make inquirles in order to determine the genuineness of the signatures before ordering official ballots printed. It is estimated that 5,000,000 ballots will be required for the sole henefit of the Socialistic Laborers, the vast mafority of which will serve no purpose except to swell the quantity of waste paper in the market after November 4. The cost of printing a multitude of needless ballots is one of the incidents of the operation of the new Ballot law; but it would be foolish in the extreme

to object to the expense in view of the incalculable benefits which the law will confer in assuring an honest and unpurchased exercise of "the kingliest act of freemen."

Another of Tammany's claims-namely, that it has reduced the tax-rate-was ruthlessly punctured yesterday, when Commissioner Coleman appeared before the Fassett Committee and told a plain tale from the Tax Office. The Tammany method of making a low tax-rate has been to increase the assessed valuations, while at the same time keeping down the apparent expenses of the city government by using certain moneys from the Sinking Fund, the General Fund, etc., instead of including the sums needed in the tax levy. As a matter of fact, the city's expenses under Tammany misrule are larger than ever, and sooner or later the taxpayers will have to foot the bills.

THE OVERTHROW OF TAMMANY.

The first week of the Anti-Tammany campaign closed last night far more auspiciously than its most enthusiastic leaders would have predicted the day after the citizens' ticket was announced. The growth in popular favor of the people's candidates is remarkable. Day by day their canvass has gathered strength until now the prospect of the election of every man named by the conference committees is most assuring. Last Saturday the shrewdest politicians were predicting the success of the Wigwam; to-day they are declaring that Tammany will be beaten if the campaign for reform maintains its present astonishing rate of progress.

This is not the opinion merely of those friendly to the inovement. The most competent authorities of both parties, Democrats as well as Republicans, take the same view of the situation. "The Brooklyn Eagle," for example, unquestionably as shrewd and accurate an observer of public feeling as any Democratic newspaper in this neighborhood, frankly declares in its issue of last evening that "if the fusion ticket continues to grow in New-York up to the election at the rate at which it has increased in confidence and popularity since its nomination, the November result will be a great surprise to that always credulous, invariably confident and seldom sagacious class known as 'the practical politicians.'"

The practical question now is, Will the ticket continue to grow? Will the fight for honest city government go forward with the same energy that it has displayed thus far? We believe that it will. We see no reason to think otherwise. We can conceive of none, and we, therefore, look forward confidently to a complete overthrow on November 4 of the present corrupt and debasing municipal administration. This is said in perfect sincerity. It is the result of a careful examination of the canvass. We do not think this is in the least an unduly sanguine view. The grounds upon which our expectation is based are numerous, but it will be sufficient to state a few of the most important and substantial of them.

In the first place, Tammany is in the minority in this city, and has been for more than fifteen years. The majority against it has been gaining steadily during all that time until now it is over 30,000. The records show that since 1874 Tammany has not won in a single instance against the united opposition of the Republicans, Independents and County Democrats. The last time that it attempted a fight of this kind, in 1878, its candidate, Augustus Schell, was beaten nearly 20,000 votes by Edward Cooper. From that year till the present campaign the Wigwam has never dared to run a candidate of its own, unsupported by the Counties, except when there was a Republican candidate in the field.

Secondly, the respectable people of this city are aroused on the subject of municipal reform. The disgraceful condition of city affairs as shown by the Fassett Investigating Committee has made the issues of the local contest perfectly clear to all intelligent citizens, and there is evidently a widespread determination to have a change for the better. This enregistration thus far. As pointed out by the alarmed organ of Tammany, the heavy gains are in the Republican and Independent districts, while the losses are almost entirely confined to Democratic wards, to the sections of the city where bribery and corruption long have flourished, but where now, in consequence of the new Election law, the heart of the heeler and intimidator is weary and heavy-laden.

Again, Tammany's campaign thus far has been a failure. The alleged resources of its wily chieftain seem to have become exhausted. His most carefully studied moves on the political chess-board when not absolute mistakes have proven of little value. The attempt to break the opposition line by indorsing Controller Myers's nomination was a twofold blunder. It revealed Mr. Croker's lack of confidence in the success of a straight Tammany ticket, and Mr. Myers's practical repudiation of it placed the Wigwam in an unenviable position. Equally unsuccessful was Mr. Croker's effort to capture Patrick Keenan, the stalwart pillar of the County Democracy in the XIIth District, by naming Newburger, Keenan's former lieutenant, for City Judge. Instead of having the desired effect, it has caused Keenan to redouble his efforts on behalf of Mr. Scott. Mr. Nicoll's nomination was also a mistake, from a Tammany point of view, for reasons which the rank and file of Tammany are making clear to the leaders.

It must not be supposed for an instant, however, that Tammany will relax a single effort in its desperate struggle for existence. Its opponents must fight, and fight hard, if they would win. The League has done effective work, but to keep this up it needs financial support. This it should have promptly and generously. Mr. Gustaf H. Schwab, No. 2 Bowling Green, the treasurer of the League, will receive all contributions.

REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION AT THE

The fact that elections at the South are con ducted in brazen disregard of the inalienable rights of voters who decline to support Bourbon nominees and Bourbon political methods naturally has a tendency to induce our Republican friends in that section to grow lax in party organization. This tendency, we are glad to note, does not generally manifest itself in all of the Southern States. Still, it is observable here and there, and the Southern Republicans locally and as a whole ought to do their best to discourage it. We urge them to use their best endeavors to preserve and to improve their State, county and minor organizations. There is every reason why they should do so. In the nature of things, it can be only a question of time when elections at the South will be as free from intimidation of any sort as elections in the other parts of the country now are. The mission of the Republican party will not have been accomplished until fair play at the ballot-box for all lawful voters, black or white, is the unquestioned and unvarying rule at every polling-place. When that good time comes the Republicans at the South must be ready to make the most of it.

But obviously they will not be ready if meanwhile they surrender their organizations. A Republican who is running for Congres

in one of the most radically Democratic of the uthern States in a letter to THE TRIBUNE says: "I was nominated yesterday. Our district here has 5,000 majority, but the Democrats by fraud always count it the other way. We don't intend to give up the struggle, because we believe that there is a better day coming for the Republicans of the South. If we didn't have that faith we would give up in despair." That is the right sort of talk. Would that the spirit which animates this patient, plucky Southern Republican could animate the breasts of all his brethren! He has determined to persevere in his practical devotion to the party, because, as a sensible American, he is persuaded that in due time it will receive the recognition to which it is entitled.

The public conscience of the country has become aroused to the urgent necessity of devising some measure which shall put an end to the monstrous rule of fraud which governs Southern elections. It is likely that before many months shall have passed away a just and effective Federal Election bill will be the law of the land. Its passage cannot fail to bring in that better day whose advent our correspondent is hopefully looking for. With its dawn Southern Republicanism cannot fail to look up and to spread out. So let the work of organization be carefully attended to, even in the districts where the Bourbons regularly count in their candidate, undeterred by the knowledge that on an honest vote they would be Beaten by many thousands. Hold the fort, Southern Republicans!

THE HOTEL FIRE. The hotel fire in Syracuse is chiefly remark able for the comparatively small loss of life which was caused under conditions favorable for producing a calamity of startling magnitude. So rapid was the progress of the flames that within half an hour one of the largest and finest hotel structures in the interior of the State was a heap of blackened ruins. From the moment the alarm was sounded there was no chance of fighting the flames. There were barely more than five minutes in which to send men through the halls to warn the guests. The stairways were filled almost instantly with smoke and the flames swept from basement to 100f, making an unmanageable bonfire of the building. It is most remarkable that the loss of life does not exceed eight; and that the number of injured out of a large company of guests is so small. There are two circumstances which serve to explain the escape of the guests when aroused at midnight. One is the system of automatic fire-alarm bells in every room operated from the office; and the other is the abundant supply of fire-escapes. The alarm was given promptly and effectively in every sleeping-room, and the guests when aroused had the means at hand-a rope and a piece of webbing-for rescuing themselves when retreat through the halls was cut off. The hotel was a new one, and was supplied with excellent electrical appliances; and the requirements of public law respecting fireescapes had been complied with.

Ordinarily the moral to be drawn from the rapid progress of flames in a hotel or theatre in the night is the inadequacy of safeguards for the protection of human life. In this instance it is simply amazing that the loss of life is so small, and the natural inference is that much has been done by modern invention and wholesome legislation to diminish the risks to which travellers are exposed. Sudden as was the outbreak of the fire there was time for sounding the alarm in every room by mechanism instantly set in motion from the office. The new-fangled fire-escapes which hotel proprietors have introduced under compulsion and openly ridiculed as worse than useless were practically tested and found to be an excellent device. The bravery of firemen and the timely aid of ladders contributed to reduce the loss of life, but the main elements of safety were those which we have mentioned. Heartrending as are some of the incidents of this hotel fire, the details will produce in men's minds calamitous conflagrations in public places have been provided to a considerable extent already and are destined to multiply. Conditions were supplied in this instance for a reproduction of the horrors of other hotel fires entailing heavy loss of life; but safeguards had also been provided for the protection of the guests.

That these safeguards were adequate we are far from saying. Something had been done; very much more might have been added. The hotel itself was extremely faulty in construction, and it was not adequately protected at night by watchmen. The telegraph wires in front of the building were responsible for at least one failure to rescue inmates at the windows. Precautions had been taken to lessen the risks from fire, but there were still many things left undone. Hotel proprietors should be compelled by laws vigilantly administered to do everything in their power to protect their guests and employes.

PRESIDENT AND PEOPLE.

The President's journey has been useful in many ways. If has brought him into close contact with the people, and both he and they have derived benefit from the exchange of greetings. Overwhelmed at Washington by the responsibilities and anxieties of his great office, the First Citizen of the Nation has been invigorated by the sympathy and confidence of his fellow-citizens. They in their turn have been impressed with the dignity of the Presidential office and with the successful operation of popular government in republican America. They have been brought into personal relations with the executive head of a Nation of sixty-four millions and have discerned the supreme lesson of American political life-that the interests of the Government are lodged with themselves. President Harrison, by his unaffected simplicity of manner, the elevation and conservatism of his utterances, and the rigid self-restraint which has excluded partisanship from his addresses to the throngs assembling to honor him, has imparted dignity to his high office and at the same time has brought himself well within the range of popular sympathy. This thought was embodied in the last and one of the best of his short speeches when he said: "It is very pleasant to know that as American citizens we love our Government and its institutions, and are all ready to pay appropriate respect to any public officer who endeavors in such light as he has to do his public duty. . This homage is not withheld by one's political opponents, and it is pleasant to know that in all things that affect the integrity and honor and perpetuity of our Government we rise above party ties and con-

This homage was paid to the President because the people knew in their hearts that he would not make either a political or a partisan use of his opportunities for meeting and addressing them, and their confidence was not misplaced. Not only is he more highly respected and a more popular public personage in consequence of the admirable and judicious series of speeches made during his Western journey, but the office which he holds is rewith greater esteem as immeasurably above the ordinary levels of partisan politics -as the crowning institution of free govern-

ment. There have been Presidents who have ment. There have been Presidents who have not scrupled to degrade the office by swinging round the political circle and exhibiting them-selves as candidates for re-election; but in this ourney there was not a suggestion of partisan motive nor the least suspicion of personal ambition. It is a great gain for popular government when the Chief Executive, wearing his honors with modesty and tranquil dignity, can meet his fellow-citizens and receive their greet ings without creating the impression that he is posing before them for political effect and soliciting their favor. It is a great gain because it is a convincing proof that government in America is for and by the people, and that the highest civic functionary is not the leader of a party, but the chief citizen of the Nation.

One of the most striking utterances of this Western journey was the confession that there

is not much that a President can do to shape the policy of the country. President Cleve-land held a different view, because he was an Executive of superior self-consciousness; but his successor is wholly right. Great policies are embodied in legislation which originates with Congress. A President may suggest legislative action or veto public measures, but for the policy which directs the enactment of laws Congress is responsible; and not even Congress primarily. While Congress can do more than a President to shape the policy of the country, the people can do even more than Congress. President Harrison found every section of the States visited by him fairly tingling with healthful activity, vitalized with enterprise and overrunning with industrial energy. There were signs of good times and prosperity everywhere. To use his own words, every wheel was running and every hand was busy." These are the first fruits of policies which have been adopted by Congress, but which originated with the American people two years ago. Congress has acted, but government still remains by and of the people. The elections next month may impart increase momentum to the policies which have been carried into effect. or may retard the development of the industrial resources of the Nation. The President can do little; Congress very much more; but the people rule and shape the destinies of the Nation.

THE TRUE POPULATION.

"The New-York Herald" finds it necessary to admit that the enumeration by the police could not legally be accepted by the Executive Departments or by Congress as the true census of the city, because the law requires the enumerators to be officers of the United States. sworn to perform their duty faithfully, as the city police were not and could not be. But it fails to observe the equally important fact that no other part of the country and no other city would consent to have New-York's population reckoned at an enumeration in October while other cities and States are reckoned and represented according to a census in June. The difference of more than a quarter of a year, in a city growing as rapidly as this, is not so slight an advantage that other parts of the country will readily concede it. There can be no constitutional authority for such favoritism to any city or State. The Constitution requires that the regular decennial enumeration of the population shall be the basis of representation, and no other made at a different

It is a question how far an enumeration in October is a better test of actual population than an enumeration in June. A great many thousand people go abroad before the first of July each year to spend a vacation in Europe, and thousands of them return before October. It is also true that many thousands more go before July 1 to country homes or farms, or to country hotels, seaside or mountain resorts. Unscrupulous and indecent criticism called the United States census a "servant-girl" census, because the officials endeavored so far as they could to get information of the absentees from persons who had been left in charge of their houses. But it is evident that the great macouraging fact is seen in the results of the a comfortable assurance that safeguards against jority left no representatives competent to answer the inquiries of the census officials, and could not, therefore, be enumerated here within the time set for the work by law. These persons could be, and many of them doubtless were, enumerated where they were living in the summer; if they were not it was their own fault. The one thing certain is that the law must fix some time at which persons should be visited and enumerated, and at each and every season of the year there are many thousands who cannot be found or enumerated at the homes they occupy at other seasons. Obviously, no other enforcement of the law is practicable than that persons should be enumerated where they are found, unless they choose to provide the necessary information in their absence for the census-takers.

But while such persons might be considered a part of the true population, and the number of such persons, though certainly very large, cannot be definitely estimated, there is on the other hand a still larger body of persons who spend every winter in the city, but who are in no proper sense residents here. Every farm, market garden, orchard, vineyard or brickyard within a hundred miles of the seacoast employs hands during the summer who are not needed there during the winter. The number of such workers who spend six or nine months in their various avocations in the country, but come to the city after crops have been harvested in the fall and seek work here during the winter. must be very large indeed. Within a short distance of New-York there are more than 10,000 brickmakers employed during half of the year, and there are over 75,000 farms without counting a multitude of gardens, and ail these require many more workers in summer than in winter. Then gentlemen's suburban residences, numbering many thousand, are scattered in every direction around New-York, and these require at least twice as many hands for care of grounds and places in summer as in winter. This great army of workers naturally gravitates to the city in the fall, in search of occupation or pleasure during the winter, but they cannot more properly be called residents of the city than of the country towns where they spend half the year or more.

These considerations make it plain that, if the police enumeration were undoubtedly the more accurate, it would still be a matter of great uncertainty whether the true population of the city is more nearly shown by this enumeration in October than by the census taken in June. The fact is that the law calls for a census in June, and not for an enumeration at some other season.

NEW FORM OF ELOPEMENT. In Barlow's invaluable work on "Elopements

and Other Insane Freaks" there are enumerated over one hundred different ways in which young couples hedged about by parental stubbornness have circumvented it and reached an accommodating clergyman or 'squire. The favorite apparatus of flight in the past seems to have been a white horse and a rope-ladder. Indeed, this has always been considered the standard, but since folks ceased to speak in blank verse an ordinary wooder ladder and a one-horse "buggy" have been largely used. This is less poetleal, perhaps, but more in keeping with the nineteenth century. A popular plan in Pennsylvania and some other States is for the lady to slide down the lightning-red and

fact, only two or three mouths ago that The Trib-une commented on the case of an Ohio couple that ran hand in hand with the justice of the peace for a mile and a half, the trio finally falling across the Indiana State-line ten yards ahead of the young lady's father, who was coming up on a three-year-old colt. The impressive ceremony (short-form) was instantly gone through with the justice, though his feet and th bridegroom were still in Ohio, the bride being the only one wholly in Indiana, she having drawn her feet up under her skirts. Still this marriage has just been pronounced constitutional and binding by the Indiana Supreme Court. "It matters not" (we quote from the decision handed down by this court, written by Judge Tallmidge), "if the jus-tice's and bridegroom's feet were in Zanzibar and China, respectively, so long as the remainder of them was in Indiana the marriage must be considered as binding."

It has remained, we suppose, for a Louisville couple to bring forward an entirely new means for eloping. A recent dispatch from that place tells of how one William E. Trudeau and a certain Beatrice Herrig hired a railroad locomotive and sloped on it to Jeffersonville, Indiana, where they were married. Better time can certainly be made on a good locomotive than by running on foot across country, even when drawn along by the hand of an active Indiana justice of the peace anxious to earn his fee. But here we see the perversity of things human, for whereas there was riolent opposition in the case of the Ohio couple in the form of an angry father on a fast colt, still they were obliged to go on foot. In the case of the Kentucky pair there was " no especial objection" on the part of anybody. Still, they had a railroad locomotive carrying 120 pounds of steam to the square inch. It is things like this that make Anarchists of young people contemplating elopement.

If the question is asked of this Louisville couple if it pays to elope when there is no need of it, they will answer that it does not. There was, as we have intimated, no opposition whatever to their marriage. At first they were greatly cast down over this, but finally they cheered up and decided to elope anyhow. Accordingly William hired a locomotive of the railroad company, and at 3 o'clock in the morning Beatrice stole out of the house and joined him. They hurried to the station, and climbed into the engine-cab, where the lady took the fireman's seat, while the young man got up with the engineer. They ran across the river and up to Jeffersonville, where they were married by a justice of the peace. But what was the result of this uncalled-for flight? William took a severe cold and has been sick in bed ever since, while Beatrice got a cinder in her eye, which caused her to wear a piece of red flannel around her head for three days. The whole movement was ill-advised, and none see it more plainly now than the young, people themselves. Indeed, the only person who is congratulating simself is the bride's father. It saved him wedding expenses at least.

When Governor Hill last spring vetoed the amendment to the Police-Matrons law-an amendment making the appointment of matrons in New-York and Brooklyn compulsory instead of pernissible-he remarked that sufficient time had not elapsed to test the efficiency of the law as it stood, and he thought that another chance should be given to the appointing officials (the Police Commissioners) before the Legislature compelled them to act. The chance was given, and the re-suit is that the Commissioners in this city distinctly decline to ask for the necessary appropriation, though there is no reason to believe that it would not be granted. Now, it is obviously Governor Hill's duty to acknowle ige that he made a mistake when he interposed his veto. He can do so gracefully and appropriately by recommending in his message to the Legislature the passage of such an act as was passed at the last session but failed to become a law.

If the Tammany Hall officeholders in this city are so spotless, why is it that they raise such a howl at every new step of the Fassett Committee? There does not seem to be a single department in which they have confidence enough to court investigation. The Tammany leaders don't seem to be on speaking terms with the word vindication.

The present session of the Dutch States-General, or National Legislature, which has just been opened by a very laconic speech from the throne, worthy of note as being the last of the present Parliament, the popular mandate of which expires next spring. Moreover, it is a session that is likely to witness a demise of the Crown, and the accession to the throne of a minor in the person of Princess Wilhelmine. For the King's health has become such that he has sonce more been officially declared as unfitted to reign, and his death pronounced imminent. In view of this eventuality Parliament has decided to restrict its perations to the reorganization of the revenue system, which has remained unchanged until now for nearly half a century. The urgent necessity of reforms in this direction becomes apparent when it is remembered that the capital, with its population of half a million inhabitants, is subjected to the same kind of uniform communal legislation, both economic and administrative, as the few hundred poverty-stricken fishermen who constitute the population of the little Island of

Chemung is one of the Assembly Districts which the Democrats count upon carrying. But the Republicans evidently have determined to capture it this year. Their nominee, William Van Duzer, is conceded on all sides to be one of the best and most capable men in the country. He enjoys the confidence of all his fellow-citizens, and if the Chemung Republicans do their best by bim he will be elected. It is a capital opportunity to redeem the district, and ought to be improved

Controller Myers has accepted Tammany Hall's nomination, but he has not a word to say in sup-port of the rest of the Democratic ticket. The contrast in this respect between his letter to the People's Municipal League and the one he has written to Tammany is striking. To the anti-Tammany ticket he pledged his earnest support to Tammany he gives the assurance that he will administer the financial affairs of the city "upon basis of wise economy in the common interest of all citizens": which means that he will keep on in his sturdy opposition to Tammany raids on the Treasury in case Tammany should unfortunately be in a position to make such raids after January 1. It will be gall and wormwood of the bitterest sort to Tammany Hall to support such a candidate, and nothing but dire necessity could force the Fourteenth-st. warriors to do it.

The ever-engaging prophets who know just what sort of weather we are going to have have reappeared. It is next winter that naturally engages their attention. It is going to be cold, ext winter is, sure. Crabs are plenty, and many crabs mean much bitter weather. One of the prophets was asked the other day what was the connection between crabs and a thermometer below zero. He replied: "I never reason when I know a thing is so." Good for him! We always like to see a prophet who has the courage of his predictions.

Professor Bickmore, who has given the teachers number of years, is about to increase his usefulness by delivering free lectures on holidays to all who care to go to the Museum of Natural History to listen to him. There is no doubt that he will have crowded audiences, and those who go once will be very likely to go again. The thanks of the people are due to Professor Bickmore

The American Street-Railway Association; which began its sessions in Buffalo on Wednesday, pro poses to discuss, among other topics, "The Perfect Street-Railway Horse." New-York has had considerable experience with street-railway horses of

walk "across lots" with her intended. It was, in one sort and another, and has come to the act clusion that a great majority of the breed on hibition here are feeble and imperfect specime There will be no little curiosity to know what of stitutes a perfect horse in the eyes of pra street-railway experts. Still, the interest will not be quite so great now as it would have been before cables and electricity bade fair to displa-car-horse to a large extent; if not altogeti

PERSONAL.

Moody, the evangelist, kindly gave up Music Hall in Puffale, which he had engaged for Wednesday night, is order to let the Republicans have it for Speaker Real and took faturday night himself.

The widow of General Crook, the Indian fighter, we in Washington a few days ago and selected a burilli size at Arington, to which she will soon bring from Oak land the remains of her husband. A morument is seen to be related over General Crook's grave.

Admiral Porter's physician, Dr. Walce, came on New-York this week to escort his distinguished back to the Capital.

"The announcement has come with a shock upon the city," says "The Philadelphia Record," "that the least time connection of the eminent Dr. Roberts Bartholse with the chair of materia medica in Jefferson Modies! College is likely soon to be severed. Many rumors as companied the report, sufficient to excite a feeling of regret through the wide circle of Dr. Bartholow friends and professional associates. It has been known for a long time past that the well-known physician has proken down under the strain of great activity in pro-lessional and scientific work. Never before have to medical writings and his lectures in Jefferson become brilliant or effective, but at the same time that faculty and trustees of the college have learned of such facts in connection with the Professor's condition a made it incumbent on them to take some action.

Dom Pedro, the ex-Emperor of Brazil, is now staying at the Hotel des Reservoirs at Versailles with his son-in-law, the Comte d'Eu and his usual suite. He spends nearly all his time among the pictures, and has visited the Trianon and other attractions of make a lengthened sojourn. Dom Pedro was very much affected when he heard of the death of his friend Alphonse Karr, whom he visited only the other day. The doctors are desirous of keeping the ex-Emperor away from Paris, where he has a great many friends, and where in learned circles he is very highly esteemed. Dom Petro studies ganskrit and Hebrew daily with M. Seybold, a German professor, and on Monday he will pass most of the day at the Paris National Library verifying quotations, lie will then be the guest of the Duc de Nemours, He is most anxious to spend a few days in London, but Dr. De Motta Maia, his medical attendant, will not hear of the journey at this season of the year.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The movement to erect a monument to the late John Boyle O'Reilly, in Boston, the money for which will be contributed by the people of Massachusetts generally, suggests the somewhet remarkable fact that Massachusetts has never built a monument to Miles Standish, or Cotion Mather, or John Robinson, or John Winthrop, or Massasoit, or Jonathan Edwards, or John A. Andrew, or Hawthorne, or Longfellow, or Sumner

"What's the attraction on the shady side of the

street this cold and dreary morning? asked one mer-chant of another. "Nearly all the travel appears to be on that side."

"Why, the foundation of a house has given way, and the building threatens to fall and bury a score of pedestrians in the ruins. That's the only new at-traction."—(Norristown Herald.

It is interesting to know what are the of such a typical New-England town as Springfield lass. The last report of its public library shows, of course, that works of fiction are most in demand with Edna Lyall, Walter Besant, E. P. Roe, Amelia B. Edwards, W. D. Howells, Jane Austen, Amelia Barr and Scott, Dickens and Thackeray as the most generally read authors. Next to works of fiction come biography, travels, science, education, history and theology, in the order named. Among historical works everything relating to the Civil War is greedly read by all classes, but especially by Grand Army men. In fact, it is difficult to supply the demand for some of these books. Of French books, the one most read is Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables." The demand for German books is light. Shakespeare is read prin cipally by the pupils of the public schools. The English Language.-William-The part was to

donly coarse. Henry—But her acting of it was fine. William—Of course.—(Boston Transcript.

Sir John Macdonald must hugely enjoy some of the opera bouffe things he utters with such a sober face.
For instance, there is his jaunty remark apropos d the elosing of the American market to Canadian egs:
"What's the difference? Our hens shall lay eggs for the British breakfast-table, and not for the unappre-ciative Yankee. If the United States will not buy ou eggs the mother country will." And then how he must enjoy this serio-comic comment on his remark in "The Montreal Gazette:" "Unlike Madeira, it (the egg) is not improved by a sea voyage; no one sends an egg round the Cape in the hope that it will be more mellowed by the time it returns. The voyage may add but the merit which the Canadian hen claims for he infant industry must be impaired by long voyages. In short, its reputation is to suffer by its unthinking recipient across the water; and there is not a hen in Canada who, if her preference were expressed, would not rather retain her correspondents in the States than seek new consignees in Europe."

"What's the matter, Charley?"

"Natter enough, I've got a confounded boil on the back of my neck."

"You don't mean it! Well, well, that McKinley bill is raising the mischief with everything. Why, it was only day before yesterday that three of my fancy hens came down with the pip."—(Bosto., Transcript.

While we hear a great deal about Western oming, few realize that nearly all the cities of staid old Massachusetts have been experiencing a boom during the last ten years. Of the twenty-eight cities in the State, only one, Newburyport, is stationary. One, Brockton, has doubled its population, while a show a gain of fifty per cent or more.

Timeo Danaos et Dona Ferentes.—"He cut you om and yet you were magnanimous enough to send him a wedding present, ch?" wedding present, ch?"
"Yes; I sent him an edition de luxe of the 'Kreutzer Sonata.' "—(Life.

It is expected that the buildings of the new uni versity at Tarpon Springs, Fla., will be ready for occupancy next October. Dr. Charles E. Sajous, of Philadelphia, is to be president. The institution will be mainly for delicate students who are compelled to go South every winter on account of the cold weather in the North. There will be faculties of medicina law, theology, arts, veterinary surgery and dentistry. The medical department will give special attention the study of cilmatic treatment of pulmonary affec-

Sambo-What did de doctah say ailed yer mostly, Bill?

Bill—He 'lowed dat I had a conflagration of diseases. Fust, de salvation glan's don't insist my indigestion; dat makes a torpede liver, cose I'm liable to go off any minute.—(Texas siftings.

DISPENSE WITH THEM ALL.

The court physicians of Holland have had a consultation and declared the King until to reign any longer. Before many more generations have passed away the people of Holland may hold a consultation and decide that no King is fit to reign over them. From The Chicago Tribune. This is a rapid age.

HIS ONLY CHANCE

From The Indianapolis Journal.

It is announced that ex-Postmaster-General Don.

M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is carrying on a brisk
an Dickinson, of Michigan, is carrying on a brisk
campaign in that State, which will result in a Democratic victory. Mr. Dickinson always carries Michigan before election, and in 1888 he carried it so effectugan before election, and was so positive that Mr.
Cleveland would be elected, that his friends put up a
mint of money on the faith of his assurance and loss
it.

THE COUNTRY ON A BROAD GRIN.

From The Milwaukee Sentinel.

The contortions of "The Post" over the affair (The Tribune's exposure of "The Post's" lunary regards that "London Times" quotation.) are amusing.

COMFORTABLE TRAVELLING. From The Boston Herald.

From The Washington Post.

It shows how luxurious and comfortable the modern railroad accommodations are that President Harrison preferred to pass the night he stopped over in indianapolis in his private travelling car. A LOTTERY "AD." IN DISGUISE.

People who are in the habit of guess should be rather careful these days. danger of being excluded from the mails.

TAKE THE WORST EVILS FIRST. Right heartily will thinking people indorse fervid utterance of the Universalist minister at convention now in this city. The proposition was seen that the seen of tobacco by the clergy. For God sake, Christ's sake, and humanity's sake, and clergyman, "while there are so many hig things to clergyman, "while there are so many hig things to the leave this little stuff alone." And all the population of the search is the second of the s